

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : SEPTEMBER 30

## M'CANDLESS ANTI-PORTUGUESE BILL.

The difference between the Republican and the Democratic, or rather the McCandless, policies in regard to preference rights to homes, is shown by the quotations below.

The first quotation sets forth the Republican policy as enacted in the recent amendments of the Organic Act. The second quotation sets forth the McCandless policy as contained in the bill which Mr. McCandless tried to induce the territorial legislature to endorse and which he induced Mr. Candler to introduce in congress at the last session.

Two important points of difference between these policies should be noted. In the first place, while both bills give preference rights to obtain titles to their homes to persons who have themselves resided without title on public lands ever since the passage of the Organic Act, the Republican bill, which has now become law, gives the right also to persons now residing there who, although they have not themselves resided there ever since the passage of the Organic Act, have succeeded to the rights of others who previously resided there, while the McCandless bill excludes all such persons. Thus, in many cases in which a person resided on the land when the Organic Act was passed and has since conveyed his rights to others or died or left heirs, the Republican bill gives, but the McCandless bill would not give, preference rights to the grantees or heirs.

In the second place, and still more important, the Republican bill gives preference rights to homes whether in the country or in the city, while the McCandless bill would give such rights only in the country. Thus, the McCandless bill would exclude all the Portuguese on the slopes of Punchbowl, for whose benefit the Republican bill was very largely intended, and would also exclude many Portuguese, Hawaiians and others in many places in the Territory. For instance, the McCandless bill would exclude the Hawaiians living on town lots at Waiohine in the district of Kau on the Island of Hawaii, where, under the Republican law, thirteen patents have just been issued to Hawaiians living on such lots, and where other patents may soon be issued in cases now pending.

These provisions of the McCandless bill, which, if they should be enacted, would thus prevent many persons from obtaining title to their homes, were not the result of mere oversight or accident. That bill was prepared long before the Republican bill had been published and after it had been carefully examined by Mr. McCandless. Mr. McCandless has not changed his bill but has persisted in trying to induce the territorial legislature to endorse it and congress to enact it just as it is.

Moreover, the Democratic platform pledges its candidate for Delegate to Congress, Mr. McCandless, if he is elected, "to never cease in his endeavors" until his bill is enacted by congress. If, therefore, he should be elected, he is pledged to make every effort to change the present Republican amendments on this subject so as to prevent the Portuguese on the slopes of Punchbowl and numerous other Portuguese, Hawaiians and others throughout the Territory from obtaining title to their homes.

### THE REPUBLICAN LAW.

"The commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, may give to any citizen of the United States or to any person who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen, and who shall hereafter become such, which said person has, or who and whose predecessors in interest have, improved any parcel of public lands and resided thereon continuously since April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, a preference right to purchase so much of such parcel and such adjoining land as may reasonably be required for a home, at a fair price, to be determined by three disinterested citizens appointed by the Governor, in the determination of which price the value of improvement shall, when deemed just and reasonable, be disregarded: Provided, however, That this privilege shall not extend to any original lessee or to an assignee of an entire lease of public lands."

### THE M'CANDLESS BILL.

"That any person qualified to enter public lands and who was residing upon public land in the Territory of Hawaii April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and who is residing upon the same and upon the date of approval of this Act wherever such land is more useful for agricultural than city purposes shall have a preference right to enter such land in accordance with the classification and area prescribed in section six of this Act."

## HASTEN SLOWLY.

Sidney Ballou, the chairman of the Honolulu section, Navy League, sounds a warning against impetuous action on Honolulu's part in backing up the San Diego plan for the division of the American fleet. He says, in a communication to this paper:

"I hope that the commercial bodies of Honolulu will be extremely cautious about endorsing the San Diego plan for the division of the battleship fleet between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is true that the proposition will probably be framed as the 'creation of a fleet for the Pacific,' but it will be found upon analysis to mean the separation of the present fleet into two units so far apart as to be incapable of mutual assistance. American officers have long since been educated beyond this theory of strategic disposition by the convincing logic of Captain Mahan; while the striking example afforded by the loss of the Russian fleet, half at a time, will be a sufficient answer to those commercial bodies who wish the United States to adopt an identical arrangement.

"With the fleet divided an enemy in either ocean may overwhelm one division and repair its damaged ships in time to meet the other. With the fleet united no enemy can transport an army over the undefended ocean if within ninety days it is going to lose control of the sea to a united and superior naval force. An army which cannot be supplied and reinforced is an army lost.

"The dream of a fleet in both oceans, to be strategically sound, would necessitate an Atlantic fleet stronger than Germany and a Pacific fleet stronger than Japan. To attain this we must double our thirty battleships instantly and then build ship for ship with both powers. So far from realizing this pleasing ideal, our present inadequate program of two battleships a year, with no supporting cruisers, is rapidly relegating our entire fleet to a position inferior to Germany. Here is a real evil for which there is a practical remedy. We should regain second place and keep it. But meanwhile, with any fleet within the limits of practical reason, Hawaii is better defended with every battleship in the Atlantic, than with half of them in the Pacific exposed to the attack of a superior force."

## BUSINESS IN POLITICS.

The Garden Islands continue to show the good sense that has made of their island the model county of the group. The determination to send back to the legislature the four representatives and the senator who, with the hold-over senator, "controlled" things in the last session, is businesslike, and, whatever some may think, business and politics make a splendid working combination. The Kauai delegation for the past six years has made good, with the result that three out of the original four representatives cannot escape being nominated every time the occasion arises. They deliver the goods for Kauai and see that there is a fair distribution made of the balance for the other islands. They run the house by team work and brains; their team work is for the benefit of their own constituency, their brains are for the disposal of the Territory at large.

What Messrs. Fairchild, Knudsen, Rice, Sheldon, Cony and Huddy have done for Kauai, Kulu at Washington has done for the Territory. The Kauaians have made good and deserve another term and as many more after that as they continue to make good. Kulu, at Washington, has made good for all Hawaii and deserves another term and still more if he keeps up his good record. Kulu, without a vote, and without being able to trade or dick in the house, received more favors for Hawaii and more justice for his people than any other one of the three hundred and ninety-one other representatives. He got everything he was asked to work for; he got more than his constituents expected, his bills with few exceptions were enacted into law and he made friends for the Territory among those people whose friendship is worth while.

If merit is to be recognized, if business judgment is to influence the voters, he will be returned in November with a greater majority than at any time in his political career.

## WHAT OTHER SAY OF STATEHOOD.

A New York newspaper correspondent recently had an interview in Washington with a Honolulu man, who informed him that "Hawaii at the next session of congress will ask for admission to statehood," and gave the correspondent some facts to consider. He said:

Hawaii is as much entitled to statehood as Arizona or New Mexico. A comparison between the Islands and New Mexico and Arizona shows that the Islands are far ahead of either of the southwestern Territories in wealth and resources. If Arizona and New Mexico are granted statehood, why not Hawaii?

Princes Jonah Kalaianikola, delegate in congress from Hawaii, will introduce the statehood bill at the next session. It will be accompanied by facts and figures concerning Hawaii which will show the marvelous growth and riches of the Islands.

Everybody in Hawaii is in favor of statehood, and a constitutional convention called for the purpose of accepting statehood and adopting a state constitution would be practically unanimous. The Pacific Coast States are in favor of Hawaii being admitted to statehood.

This interview has started another newspaper discussion regarding Hawaii and Hawaii's right to consider herself eligible to the high honor of electing senators.

The Ledger, of Noblesville, Indiana, for instance, says:

Hawaii claims to be equal in wealth and resources to Arizona and New Mexico and just as loyal and patriotic to the Union. But what about Queen Lili?

The New York Tribune bunches Hawaii, as usual, with the Philippines and Porto Rico, and shudders at the very suggestion of statehood of any one of the three. It argues this way:

The Declaration of Independence was made by "the representatives of the United States of America." The official title of the old Confederation was, "The United States of America." The constitution in its opening sentence is described as a constitution "for the United States of America." We do not believe that this nation will ever consent to be transformed into a "United States of America, Asia and Polynesia."

A nation is held together chiefly by community of interests, of character and of language and by the physical condition of integral territorial domain. Nothing could be more menacing to or, indeed, destructive of its integrity than the lack of those fundamental requisites. Possessing them now, we can not believe that this nation will voluntarily and gratuitously sacrifice them. Neither can we be persuaded that the American people regard their domestic race question in the Southern States as so satisfactorily settled as to encourage them to take upon themselves still further, more complex and more difficult race problems elsewhere.

Lincoln expressed the conviction that this government could not permanently endure half-slave and half-free. We gravely doubt if it could endure half-civilized and half-savage, half-white and half-polychrome, half-continental and compact and half-insular and dispersed. Seeing the strength of the opposition to the immigration of thousands of Chinese and Japanese, and the endurance of the prohibition of citizenship for them, we can not believe that this nation will ever be so famous as to pitchfork into the Union and into full citizenship millions of Chinese, Malays, Tagalogs, Moros, Kanakas and so on.

The course of consistency, of reason, of prudence and of patriotism is to maintain this forever as a compact continental union, the United States of America.

In answer to which the Record, of Long Branch, New Jersey, takes up the cudgels on behalf of these poor "insular possessions," but calls us "the prize white elephant of all history," having particular reference, undoubtedly to the Philippines. The Record says, in relation to the Tribune scream:

Granted.

But can we rule these islands indefinitely and retain our self-respect? To do so would make a mockery of our Declaration of Independence, which so strongly asserts the right of peoples to govern themselves.

Certainly we can't well let them go. And so long as we keep them we must rule them. To admit them to the Union would never do.

They are certainly the prize white elephant of all history. But we are after all paying only the legitimate penalty for an unrighteous war which we waged at the behest of a few yellow journals who wanted the opportunity to be afforded thereby for booming their circulation.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Although sufficient loss has occurred among the holders of sugar stocks to convince the voters that the election of Link McCandless would have a paralyzing effect upon the sugar industry, in the light of the obvious there appears no good reason why holders should sacrifice their securities.

This can be taken for certain: McCandless will never be elected Delegate to Congress on any such a platform as he stands on today.

His fatuous course has driven from the Democratic ranks all the responsible men who have heretofore followed the Democratic fortunes.

His anti-Portuguese policy will swing the entire Portuguese vote to Kulu, unless the Portuguese have altogether taken leave of their senses.

His anti-immigration policy, when it is shown to the Hawaiians that it means the flooding of this country with Porto Ricans and Filipinos, bringing in their train the strong probability of government by commission, should give the Delegate an even larger proportion of the Hawaiian vote than he ever received before.

His open attack upon the sugar industry, the basis of this country's prosperity, will certainly take away from him any support that he might otherwise receive from the white voters.

McCandless killed every chance he ever had when he forced his platform upon the party he adopted. He is a dead one and whatever alarm might have been felt over the possibility of his election ought to be forgotten.

Otherwise the sugar market does not justify the slump in the quotation for stocks. It is true that the market quotations for the staple are falling, but they have fallen before when the Cuban sugars begin to come into the market and the beet supply commences to come from the beet factories. The Hawaiian crop is practically all marketed, the cane in the field is in good condition, recent rains have filled the reservoirs and soaked the arid field and the tariff will not be monkeyed with so long as the Republican majority on the mainland prevails, which is likely for some time yet to come.

There seems no good reason why sugar stocks today should not be as valuable as they were a month ago. The only reason for the break is because small holders have become unnecessarily frightened and have thrown their holdings on the market.

Instead of being a time to sell, now is a good time to buy. The prices quoted offer good opportunities for small investors.

With the full knowledge that his order meant the death of every man who happened to be within the engine room, Captain Albert Gleaves of the battleship North Dakota, spoke the word that resulted in the flooding of the compartment. Three men died, caught like rats in a trap, but the safety of nine hundred others and the great battleship itself was assured, the flooding of the boiler room quenching the fire that threatened the principal powder and projectile magazine of the ship. The cold-blooded precision with which the order was given and carried out is that necessary thing that makes the American Navy what it is. If Captain Gleaves had hesitated in the performance of his duty he would not be worthy the command he has.

The Brussels interparliamentary conference which has decided, according to yesterday's cable despatches, that Great Britain should pack up and move out of Egypt, is holding its sixteenth annual session. It is presided over by the Belgian minister of state, Auguste Beernaert, and is undertaking to deal with world affairs. One of the matters up for debate is Secretary Knox's proposition to invest the international prize court with the functions of a court of international arbitration. The congress has decided that the Panama Canal must be fortified.

When the Hawaii Democrats issued their platform condemning what they called the "hog hit homesteads" surveyed by the commissioner of public lands, we suppose McCandless explained to them that he had told congress that ten acres of cane land was all that should be given to any one in a homestead and advocated placing that limit in the bill. Perhaps it would be a good thing for McCandless to explain why he wanted to limit a homestead to ten acres, while his own land appetite has no limit?

There is one good thing about some men running for office. It keeps their money in circulation.

## DOCTOR CLARK'S TIMELY WARNING.

Dr. Victor S. Clark, in a letter to A. F. Judd, published in this issue, states exactly what The Advertiser has been telling the people of Hawaii for the past two years, that government by commission will come unless the voters of Hawaii prove themselves worthy of the trust imposed upon them. This caution, voiced by The Advertiser, has been twisted by those who never pretend to tell the truth when a lie better serves their purpose into the oft repeated statement that The Advertiser desires government by commission. Nothing is further from the truth. Had this paper wanted to see the territorial form of government abolished it would never have taken the trouble to point out time after time the way to avoid government by commission.

The fact remains, whether the people like the idea or not, that this Territory is quite as close to getting a commission government as it is to attaining statehood. The government at Washington desires these Islands to be populated by those either citizens or eligible to become such, and it wants that citizenship to be either Hawaiian or European. This is said in no hostile sense to the Japanese, but in a plain statement of fact.

At the present time the federal laws do not permit the bringing in of immigrants assisted by private persons or corporations, but, under a special ruling, the laws do permit the Territory, acting through public officials, to assist in bringing European immigrants to Hawaii. The ones who first benefit by the importation of laborers are the plantations; in the long run the Territory as a whole benefits.

As the first beneficiaries of assisted immigration, the plantations have voluntarily allowed themselves to be specially taxed for the immigration expense, paying this tax in addition to the regular tax paid by them as by everyone else. The ordinary taxpayer is not required to contribute a cent towards the immigration fund, but, on the contrary, benefits from that special fund in two ways, in having twenty-five per cent. of it diverted to uses within the Territory and in sharing in the general benefit to the Territory of the presence here of the newcomers.

McCandless would have the voters believe that he can, in some unexplained way, continue to make the plantations pay this special immigration tax but take the proceeds and use it for purposes other than that for which it is imposed. He appeals in this way to the ignorant on two grounds: that competing labor will be shut out and that the money thus secured by robbing the plantations can be used to advance wages for public works for citizen laborers.

The attempt to shut out the people the federal government wants to see come here, thus forcing the plantations to import people the federal government does not want to see here, if successful on account of the misleading McCandless arguments, would certainly impress upon those in whose lands our destinies lie the necessity for depriving the citizens here of their power to interfere with national desires and policies, while the attempt to divert a fund voluntarily contributed from the use intended to a use altogether foreign would stamp the territorial legislature as unfit.

The Advertiser has many times pointed out the danger of government by commission in the event of demagoguery triumphing too often in the settlement of Hawaiian political questions, only to be placed in the position of the one spoken of by Kipling in his latest poem

\*\*\*\*\* to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools;

but, in this particular instance, the warnings of this paper are endorsed by a man straight from Washington, who knows whereof he speaks.

McCandless' appeal to the voters is of such arrant demagoguery, is based upon such a perversion of the facts, is baited with promises that either can not ever be carried out or if some of them should be would result in lasting harm to the Territory, that his victory would be a convincing argument to bring to bear upon Washington to have established here a government, in which Hawaii's share would be to pay the taxes and let the commissioners from the mainland do the spending and the ruling.

One important thing for the Hawaiian elector to remember, however, in all this talk of government by commission, is that the desire for such a government is shared by very few, if any at all, in Hawaii. It is shared by very many in authority at Washington, however, and will come about, if it ever should, because the urgencies of national defense are not helped by the people of Hawaii.

In the midst of all our talk concerning our desire for statehood, we must remember that Washington is watching us to see whether we are living up to those requirements necessary for the retention of our territorial status. Before we ask for promotion, let us make doubly certain that we are not placing ourselves in line for demotion.

The other members of the board of supervisors are going to take steps to learn why Aylett hasn't been in attendance at their meetings since the Republican convention. Those who attended meetings when Aylett did go wonder why the rest of the board are worrying. An empty chair is not so diverting as Aylett, but it is a whole lot more businesslike.

The whole country is waiting anxiously to hear Jack Kalakale's political views, and especially to be enlightened upon what measures he will advocate when he is in the senate. If it is true that he is going to move for a legislative investigation to ascertain who cut the Gordian knot, it is time for the voters to bestir themselves.

Why does Link McCandless begrudge the Punchbowl Portuguese a chance to buy for themselves the homes they have worked for? Hasn't he land enough of his own lying idle without trying to shut out others from buying a little piece?

Rev. Bernard Vaughan, who was one of the chief clerical lions at the recent Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, declares the latter day specimens of the human race are "too sleek, slim and sloppy, without sufficient stiffening." His remark may be termed strictly straight stuff.

## LINK'S SOUND TALK TO HAWAIIAN VOTERS

Democratic Success Would Ruin the Plantations and Reduce Wages of Laborers.

"If we should have a Democratic administration it would surely spoil the prospects of our sugar plantations," said L. L. McCandless, in the course of a political address, in which he advised his hearers that "it is better to vote for a Republican Delegate because the President of the United States is a Republican and in the United States congress two-thirds of the members are Republicans."

Such were McCandless' words at the opening meeting of the Republican campaign in October, 1900. What he said then was in relations to conditions such as exist today. Conditions have not changed, but the party McCandless supported at that time would not allow him to run it and be their candidate for Delegate.

At that time Col. Sam Parker was opposing Robert Wilcox for delegate and the first speaker at the first meeting was L. L. McCandless. The report in The Advertiser of that meeting says:

When McCandless took the floor the house was apparently filled with independent voters. There was not a cheer or sound of applause for the speaker. All was silent and the dropping of a pin could have been heard. In spite of this McCandless faced his audience boldly and spoke in Hawaiian. He said the old days were gone and Hawaii was commencing a new era. After he had commented on the three parties in the field he remarked:

"If you vote for an Independent Delegate to represent us in the United States congress, the President would ask him, 'From what party are you?' If he says, 'I belong to the Independent

ent,' that would be sufficient for the President, and he would not care to hear a word from him. It is better that you select a Republican or a Democratic congressman. But, again, I warn you it is better still that you vote for a Republican Delegate, because the President of the United States is a Republican and in the United States congress two-thirds of the members are Republicans."

"Now, a word about the Democratic party. They want free trade. If we should have a Democratic administration it would surely spoil the prospects of our sugar plantations and rice plantations. It would not be long before you would see the lands formerly planted with cane and rice ruined. At present the laborers are getting \$18 to \$20 a month. But if the Democrats should come into power and introduce their free trade policy the wages will certainly be reduced. This is a danger for us all, and a danger that we must look out for."

"But as for the Republican party, suffice it to say that its aim is for the progress of the country."

## DYNAMITE USED AGAINST THE LAW

WATERTOWN, September 28.—The need of a game or fish warden for this section of the island, and particularly for the Pearl Harbor district, was demonstrated today. A boat filled with Hawaiian fishermen went out to fish during the forenoon, but their methods were observed from shore for instead of using hooks and lines, or nets, they employed an easier, but more destructive method, namely dynamite.

They used several charges and each blast brought scores of large mullet to the surface, where they were easily secured and dropped into the boat.

The law on the subject needs enforcement here, and could easily be enforced as the violation of the law is as open as the day. The use of dynamite to catch fish is of frequent occurrence.

Under present statutes there will soon be one hundred thousand tons of mullet for the navy stored here.